

MULTIMEDIA



UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

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MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 1, 2017/2018

**DCS5088 – OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING**  
(For DIT students only)

28 OCTOBER 2017  
9.00 am – 11.00 am  
(2 Hours)

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS**

1. This examination paper consists of **12** pages.
2. **SECTION A:** There are **3** structured questions.
3. **SECTION B:** There is **1** structured question.

**SECTION A: Structured Questions (Total: 70 Marks)**

*Instruction: Please write all your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.*

**QUESTION 1 (30 marks)**

1.1 Given the following code segments, identify the output for each of them.

a) `for ( int y = 20; y <= 120; y *= 2 )  
 cout<< y ;`

[3 marks]

b) `x = 1;  
while(x <= 18)  
{  
 cout<< x ;  
 x += 6;  
}`

[3 marks]

1.2 Given the program below:

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
//1.2 a) write your answer on your answer booklet

void get_input(struct Employee&);
void taxation(struct Employee&);

int main()
{
    Employee Vee;
    get_input(Vee);
    taxation(Vee);
    cout << "\nName          : " << Vee.name
         << "\nSalary       : RM " << Vee.salary
         << "\nTaxation    : RM " << Vee.tax;
}
//1.2 b) write your answer on your answer booklet
//1.2 c) write your answer on your answer booklet
```

**Sample output screen**

```
Enter name      : Jean Perry
Enter salary    : 5600.55

Name           : Jean Perry
Salary         : RM 5600.55
Taxation       : RM 560.055
```

[Note: Refer to sample output given. The **bold** items are the inputs entered by user]

**Continued...**

- a) At segment labelled '// 1.2 a)', declare a *structure* named *Employee* which consists of three data members :

- *name (string)*
- *salary (float)*
- *tax (float)*

[2 marks]

- b) At segment labelled '//1.2 b)', write the function definition for the function prototype ( void get\_input(struct Employee&); ). In this function, user will enter *name* and *salary* for an employee.

[3 marks]

- c) At segment labelled '//1.2 c)', write the function definition for the function prototype (void taxation(struct Employee&); ). In this function, the employee's tax will be determined based on the table below.

<i>salary</i>	<i>tax</i>
At least 10,000.00	20% of <i>salary</i>
Less than 10,000.00 but at least 5,000.00	10% of <i>salary</i>
Less than 5,000.00 but at least 3,000.00	5% of <i>salary</i>
If all the above is false	0

[8 marks]

1.3 Given the program below:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Furniture {
    private:
        int order;
        float cost;
    public:
        float price();
        void setCost (float c) { cost = c; }
        void setOrder(int o) { order = o; }
        void setOrder() { order = 3; }
        float getOrder() { return order; }
}

//1.3 a) write your answer on your answer booklet

int main()
{
    Furniture Cavenzi;

    //1.3 b) write your answer on your answer booklet

    cout << "The total cost is: RM " << Cavenzi.price() << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Continued...

- a) At segment labelled '//1.3 a)', define member function *price()* outside the class. The function calculates and return  $cost \times order$ . [2 marks]
- b) At segment labelled '//1.3 b)', write the codes to do the following:
- Using object *Cavenzi*, call function *setCost(...)*, passing in float value 42.5.
  - Using object *Cavenzi*, call function *setOrder(...)*, passing in integer value 7. [2 marks]
- c) Trace and write the output produced once the whole program is complete. [2 marks]
- d) There are **FIVE** errors when the following statements are added in the **main()** function of the same program. Correct the errors by rewriting the program statements that contains those errors. [5 marks]

```
furniture Lee;
Lee.cost = 300.05;
Lee.order = 2;
cout << "Lee qty: " << Lee.order <<
" costs : RM " Lee.price() << endl;
```

## QUESTION 2 (20 Marks)

2.1 Given the program below:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Table
{ int width_measure, length_measure;
public:
    // 2.1 a) Write your answer on your answer booklet

    void Set_Measurement (int L, int T)
    { width_measure = L;
      length_measure = T;
    }

    friend class Building;
};
```

Continued...

```

class Building
{ string name;
  public:
    Building()
    { name = "PU9";
      cout<<"----Buiding name : "<<name<<"-----"<<endl;
    }

    // 2.1 b) Write your answer on your answer booklet

};

int main()
{ Building B1;
  Table t[5];
  int i = 0, x, y;
  while( i < 5 )
  { cout<<"Enter the tables' width and length : \n";
    cin>>x>>y;
    t[i]. Set_Measurement(x,y);
    i++;
  }

  B1.findLargest(t);
  return 0;
}

```

[Note: Refer to sample output given below. The **bold** items are the inputs entered by user]

#### Sample output screen

```

----Buiding name : PU9-----
~~Object Created~~
~~Object Created~~
~~Object Created~~
~~Object Created~~
~~Object Created~~
Enter the tables' width and length :
4 13
Enter the tables' width and length :
2 4
Enter the tables' width and length :
5 21
Enter the tables' width and length :
21 2
Enter the tables' width and length :

```

Continued...

3 9

```

The table area :52
The table area :8
The table area :105
The table area :42
The table area :27
The largest area is 105

```

- a) At segment labelled '//2.1 a)', write the constructor function that outputs "~~Object Created~~". [2 marks]
- b) At segment labelled '//2.1 b)', write the codes to define function *findLargest(...)*. This function will receive an array of 5 *Table* objects and display the area (*width x length*) of each object. The largest table area will be determined and displayed. [9 marks]

2.2 Given the program below:

```

#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
using namespace std;
class Triangle
{ protected: double a, b, c;
  public:
    Triangle(double x=3)
    { a=x; b=3; c=3;
      cout<<"--PP1--"<<endl;
    }
    Triangle(double x, double y)
    { a=x; b=y;
      cout<<"--PC2--"<<endl;
    }
};

class Pythagoras : protected Triangle
{ public:
    Pythagoras(double x, double y) : Triangle(x,y)
    { cout<<"--Pythagoras--"<<endl;
    }

    double find();
};

double Pythagoras::find()
{ c = sqrt(a*a + b*b);
  return c;
}

```

Continued...

```

int main()
{
    Pythagoras may(3,4);
    cout<<"Hypotenuse : "<<may.find()<<endl;
}

```

- a) Analyze the program above and fill in the blanks for the statements below.
- Supposed *Pythagoras* class is inherited by *Yy* class using protected inheritance, the public member *find()* of *Pythagoras* class will be seen as \_\_\_\_\_ in the *Yy* class. [1 mark]
  - Supposed *Pythagoras* class is inherited by *Yy* class using private inheritance, the protected members (double a, b, c) of *Triangle* class will be seen as \_\_\_\_\_ in the *Yy* class. [1 mark]
- b) Trace the output for the above program. [3 marks]
- c) Dynamic memory allocation is not utilized at the main function. Rewrite the main function to incorporate dynamic memory allocation. [Tip: You will need to write the codes to allocate memory and also to deallocate memory] [4 marks]

### QUESTION 3 (20 Marks)

3.1 Given the program below:

```

#include<iostream> // line 1
using namespace std; // line 2
// line 3
class Coordinate // line 4
{ // line 5
private: // line 6
    double a,b; // line 7
public: // line 8
    Coordinate () { a = b = 0.0; } // line 9
// line 10
    Coordinate (double a_arg, double b_arg) // line 11
    { // line 12
        a = a_arg; // line 13
        b = b_arg; // line 14
    } // line 15
// line 16
    + operator(const Coordinate &) { // line 16
        return Coordinate(a + p.a, b + p.b); // line 17
    } // line 18
// line 19
    void display() // line 20
    { cout<<"a : "<<a<<" , b : "<<b<<endl; } // line 21
}

```

Continued...

```

}; // line 22
// line 23
int main() // line 24
{ Coordinate ob1, ob2(1.5, 3.5), ob3 (5.0, 7.0) ; // line 25
  ob1 = ob2 + ob3; // line 26
  ob1.display(); // line 27
  ob2.display(); // line 28
  return 0; // line 29
} // line 30

```

- a) Identify **TWO** errors in the class by copying the lines that have the errors and rewrite the lines with the necessary corrections. [2 marks]
- b) Trace and write the output produced by the program (Note: Assuming there are no coding errors). [4 marks]

3.2 Trace and write the output produced by the program below: [7 marks]

```

#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class Job
{
    protected:
        float salary;

    public:
        virtual void display ( float s )
        { salary = s;
          cout<< "= Your salary is :: RM " << salary<< endl;
        }

        virtual ~Job()
        { cout<< "Job class" << endl << endl; }
};

class Lecturer: public Job
{
    void display( float s )
    { salary = s;
      cout<< "This is a Lecturer's salary :" << salary << endl;
    }

    ~Lecturer()
    { static int num=1;
      cout << "Lecturer " << num << " salary calculation done" <<
        endl ;
      num++;
    }
};

```

Continued...



```
int main()
{   Job j;

    Job *p = new Lecturer;
    p->display(1500);
    delete p;

    p = new Lecturer;
    p->display(2590);
    delete p;

    p = &j;
    p->display(150);

    return 0;
}
```

### 3.3 Observe the program below:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

class HumanBody
{
    protected:
        string name;
        float height, weight;
    public:

        // 3.3 a) Write your answer on your answer booklet

};

class BMI : public HumanBody
{
    private:
        float bm;
    public:
        BMI(string nm, float wg, float hg)
        {
            bm = 0.0;
            name=nm;
            height=hg;
            weight=wg;
        }
        float calcBMI()
        {
            bm = weight / (height * height);
            return bm;
        }

        void display()
        {
```

Continued...

```
        cout << "~Name           : " << name << endl;
        cout << "~Height (meter) : " << height << endl;
        cout << "~Weight (kg)    : " << weight << endl;
        cout << "~BMI           : " << calcBMI() << endl;
    }

};

int main()
{
    HumanBody B;
    BMI obj;

    return 0;
}
```

- a) At segment labelled '//3.3a', set void display(void) as a pure virtual function. [3 marks]
- b) The program has errors at the *main()*. Explain what is wrong with the object declarations. [4 marks]

Continued...

**SECTION B (Total: 30 Marks)**

*Instruction: Please write all your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.*

Write a **complete program** that gets input from user for the quotation of **THREE** categories of stationary. The program also will display the total quotation received and the final total price (discounted total quotation).

[**Note:** Refer to sample output given below. The ***bold items*** are inputs entered by user.]

➤ Declare a constant for the program:

- *SIZE* (int) : Set it to constant value of 5. This value is for the size of the *month* array of *Quotation* class that is used in this program.

➤ Create class called *Stationary*:

- Protected data members:
  - *type* : string
  - *category* : string
- Public member function:
  - *setStationary (...)* : Contains two string parameters to set the *type* and *category*.

➤ Create class called *Quotation* [**derived publicly** from class *Stationary*]:

- Private data members
  - *group* : string
  - *month* : string[*SIZE*]
  - *quo* : float[*SIZE*]
  - *total* : float
- Public member functions:
  - *Parameterized constructor* : - Contains three parameters of string type. One of the parameter is used to set the *group* and the other two parameters will be passed to function *setStationary (...)* to set the *type* and *category*.
    - Set the *month* array with values "Jan", "Feb", "Mac", "Apr", "May".
    - Set the total to 0.

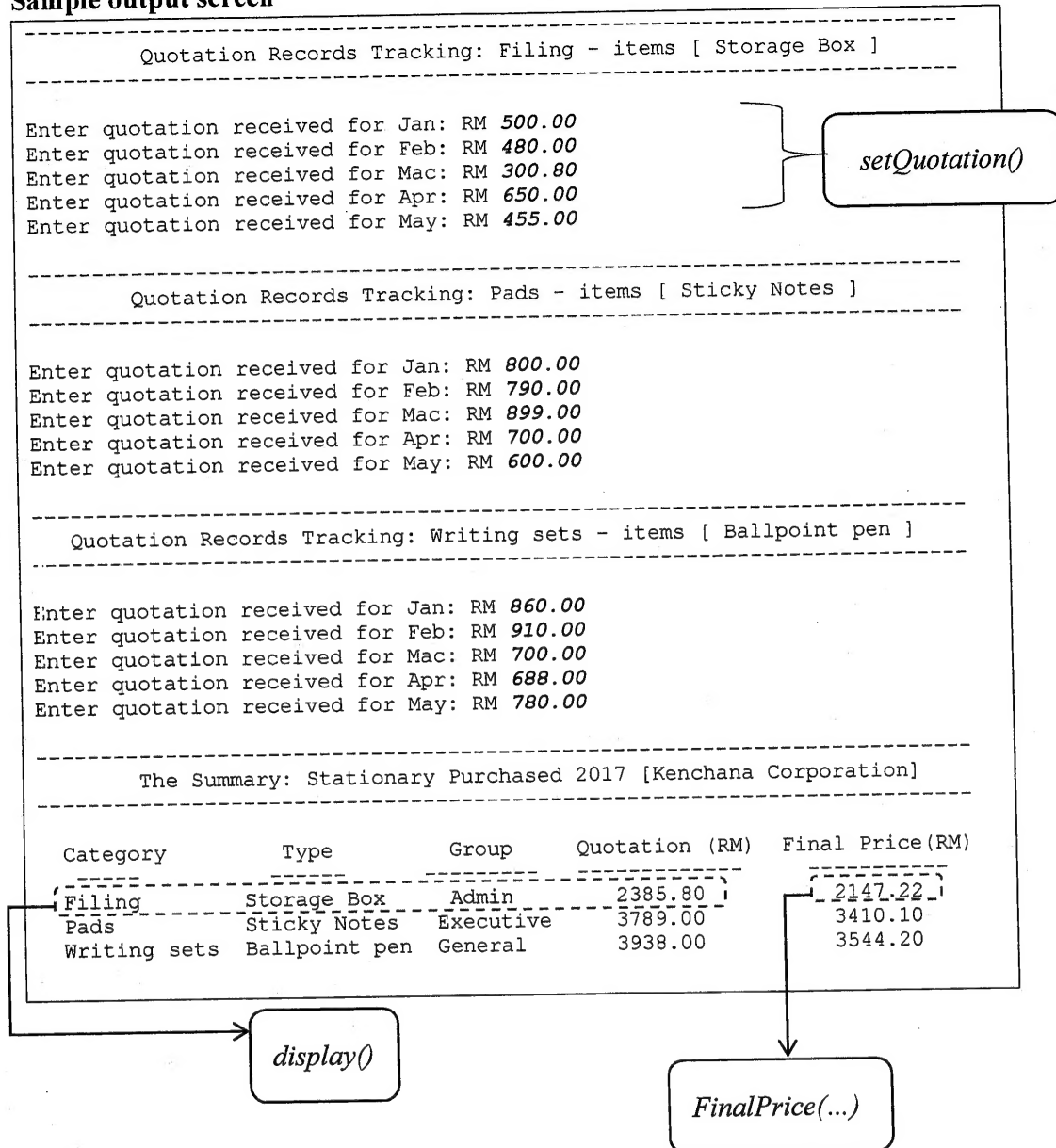
**Continued...**

- *setQuotation ()* : - Get user input for *quo* array.  
- Accumulate the *quo* array element in *total*.
  - *display()* : - Display the *category*, *type*, *group* and *total*.
  - *FinalPrice (Quotation& )* : - Set this function as a *friend* of the class. Refer to the instructions after this to define the function.
- Create a friend function called *FinalPrice(Quotation&)*.
- Parameter : Reference object of *Quotation* class.
  - Returns the Final Price [**Hint:** Final Price = 10% discount from the *total* quotation (use data member of *Quotation* class)].

In *main()*:

- Declare a pointer object, *a* of *Quotation* class.
  - Use this pointer to create a dynamic object element. Pass the values "Filing", "Storage Box", "Admin" that will set the object's *category*, *type* and *group*.
  - Call *setQuotation ()*.
- Declare a pointer object, *b* of *Quotation* class.
  - Use this pointer to create a dynamic object element. Pass the values "Pads", "Sticky Notes", "Executive" that will set the object's *category*, *type* and *group*.
  - Call *setQuotation ()*.
- Declare a pointer object, *c* of *Quotation* class.
  - Use this pointer to create a dynamic object element. Pass the values "Writing sets", "Ballpoint pen", "General" that will set the object's *category*, *type* and *group*.
  - Call *setQuotation ()*.
- For each dynamic object (*a*, *b*, *c*).
  - Call *display()*
  - Display the final price details by calling *FinalPrice(...)* .
- Deallocate memory for all the dynamic objects.

Continued...

**Sample output screen****End of Page.**